

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
THE HUNTER.FRENCH THEATRE, 12th st. and 6th av.—THE CON-
QUEST.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE
GOOD NATURED MAN.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY
ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH
BROTHERS.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performances every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
24th st.—THE TWELVE THIRTIETHS.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE
FORTY THIEVES.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUR DE NESS.—
A DUTCHMAN'S GHOST, &c.ROBERTS THEATRE, 24th st. between 5th and 6th av.—
TAKING THE CHANCE.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 10th street.—THE COLLEEN
BAWNE.—BRYAN'S MINSTRELS, &c.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE WHOLE HUNT—TODDLER.THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-
ISM, NEGRO AND MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 70 Broadway.—
IN AND OUT.HOLLY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOLLY'S MIN-
STRELS.—THE TOURNAMENT AT PROSPECT PARK, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 24th st. between 5th and
6th av.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERT.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, June 2, 1870.

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A CHANGE OF BASE, BUT NOT OF ABUSE.—An exchange states that Senator Harlan, of Iowa, who last year styled the reporters "the lazarous of the press," now politely calls them "the chroniclers of public opinion." Does he mean now to say that they are like most Bohemians, continually going on "tick?"

LORD PALMOUTH'S HORSE KINGDOM.—The Derby stakes on Epsom Downs Course, England, yesterday, in 2:45. The great European turf event is fully reported, by cable telegrams, in our columns to-day. The pedigree of the winner, with other interesting particulars, is also given.

MOVEMENTS OF "BIG IRONS."—A red cloud is at the home of the White Father. He has Red Shirt and Red Dog, his chiefs of the Ogallala Sioux, with him. He has also many chiefs of the Bear family with him, and four squaws. Red Cloud wonders at the white man's country. The white man is thicker than blades of grass. The Sioux chief wonders at the great cities and the power of the white chief, but he despises spring mattresses and white shirts, and he already pines for the wild forests. He will have a talk and smoke—he and Spotted Tail, the great chief of the Brulé nation—with the White Father on Monday, and then he and the Brulé chief will betake themselves again to the prairies and the war path, with new hopes of driving the white nations from their hunting grounds. Sanguine and sanguinary savages!

NAPOLEON AT MENICH.—A cable despatch which we print this morning has it that the Emperor Napoleon, after leaving Chalons in July, will go to Menich. This is not a bad idea. If Bismarck has not been there before him Napoleon may give a new point of departure to the Rhine boundary question. Bismarck, Wurtemberg and Baden constitute the debatable land. On this land the eyes of Prussia, Austria and France are fixed. Since the close of the late German war diplomacy has been doing its best, and Prussia has had to play against both Austria and France. In the meantime Prussia has the advantage. Treaties, military and commercial, bind the South German States to Prussia, and it is not easy to see how these treaties can be set aside. In the interests of peace we should be more glad to hear that Napoleon was about to visit Berlin.

The Dominican Annexation Treaty—General Grant's Policy.

The views and the West Indian policy of General Grant, embodied in his recent special message to the Senate on the Dominican annexation treaty, are very interesting and of the highest importance. He first treats of the Monroe doctrine in reference to the West Indian islands, and characterizes the annexation of the island or the proposed division of the island of St. Domingo as the practical inauguration of that broad American doctrine. He thinks, too, that the fine opportunity for this new departure in reference to the West Indies should not be lost, because it gives a peaceful and practical solution to the great question and makes it a fixed policy. On the other hand, he contends that the rejection of this Dominican treaty will be equivalent to the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and an invitation to the Western Powers of Europe to intrigue for the control and the possession of the feeble, independent States in the Mexican Gulf and on the mainland to the southward.

Applying this argument directly to the republic of Dominica (which covers three-fourths of the splendid island of Hayti or St. Domingo, the black republic of Hayti occupying the remainder), General Grant says the Dominican government is weak and unable to support itself any longer, that some more powerful nation will have to give it a helping hand, and that if we refuse the liberal offers of the Dominicans to join their fortunes with ours, as a Territory of the Union, we shall have no right to complain if they look for protection and security elsewhere. This is a strong point, from which the President proceeds to portray the great value of the island to the United States in a commercial, military and naval view of our situation and development. In St. Domingo, he rightly contends, we shall have the key of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, and by guarding these waters, instead of waiting for a foreign enemy to come pounding at our very doors, he is kept at a distance. The position, too, gives us positively the control of the manifest destiny of the whole West Indian group to which it belongs, the most important consideration of all. The President, therefore, renews to the Senate his recommendation for the ratification of the treaty.

Why not? Because, they say, there is a job in it; but it appears to us a good job for the United States. The equivalent in money involved is a bagatelle—\$1,500,000—and carefully guarded to this limitation the bargain to us will be worth more than a hundred millions. The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, which the Senate has just rejected, though a good thing, is a secondary affair compared with this Dominican treaty, which proposes to give us (for Hayti is ready to follow Dominica) a large and one of the very richest tropical islands in the world for almost nothing. The time for the ratification has been extended to the 1st of July next, but it does not as yet appear that a two-thirds vote of the Senate can be counted upon. The main difficulty, it has been represented to us, lies with Senator Sumner, who is said to have this objection, among others, to the acquisition of the island—viz.: that its population, mainly of mulattoes and blacks, is of that kind of which we have enough already. This may be a grim joke against the Senator; but the objection involved is, at least, as good as the best we have heard against the treaty, which means that it amounts to nothing.

Still, as it is to be apprehended that the Senate, if left to itself, will delay action upon this treaty till the end of the session, we prefer the proposition of General Butler to substitute a joint resolution for the treaty form. A treaty requiring a two-thirds vote for the annexation of Texas was first tried in the Senate, and it was rejected, the range of vision of some of the Senators of that day, as of this, being somewhat contracted; but the joint resolution plan, which requires only a majority vote, was next tried and carried through; and from that act of annexation we have now not only the great cattle, corn and cotton State of Texas, the golden State of California and the silver State of Nevada, but the Territories of Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and the Pacific Railroad and universal liberty and equal rights.

Results perhaps as great, wonderful and glorious may follow the annexation of St. Domingo. Who knows? It is enough that with this annexation accomplished it flanks Cuba, points the way to all the rest of the West Indian islands and to the awaiting States of Mexico and Central America. It is, indeed, enough that this annexation will give us at once the larger division of the fine island of St. Domingo, and that the other division will shortly follow. Hence, to make it sure, we approve the joint resolution plan of General Butler, and hope he will push it through. General Grant's policy, as developed on this question, is the true American policy, and the only satisfactory application of the Monroe doctrine.

CHILD TORTURERS.—It is honorable to the general humanity of the American people that a case in which the question at issue is whether a man and his wife together did cruelly beat a little girl excites in the neighborhood in which it is on trial almost as much interest as any of our first class criminal trials. A certain Mr. Ballard and his wife are the persons accused of brutally mistreating a little girl who is the wife's sister. Good evidence of the maltreatment was given; but it is only natural to note that when the little girl was put on the stand the only person she could see in court was the tyrant who had beaten her, and who she no doubt feared would beat her again if she should say what would displease him. So she did her little best to unsay what had been said, and to invalidate the testimony of the neighbors. It is pretty clear in these cases generally that if the court does not render justice public opinion will, and the criminal should rather prefer a verdict against him than the rough reversal his neighbors would make of any legal decree in his favor.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT NEAR PATERSON.—A car, occupied by workmen on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, while going on a down grade to the new bridge near Rutherford Park yesterday, jumped off the track, and fell twenty feet to the ground. Several men were killed, and a number of others fatally injured.

A Mexican Eruption which Defies the Power of Jaurès.

Mexico, taken altogether, is a most remarkable country. It matters little in what light we consider it, we find the elements so mixed, varied and conflicting that things which in other lands would convulse nations are regarded there as matters of little moment. Revolutions in more civilized countries are considered by the inhabitants as afflictions; in Mexico they are regarded as mere pastime. Men elsewhere make fortunes by commerce, trade or enterprise; in the land of the Montezumas they win wealth by the more expeditious, though less honorable, means of appropriating conduits laden with gold or silver, and then glory in their act in the name of "God and liberty." Every French soldier believes he carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack; any Mexican pronouncer who has the requisite cheek, daring and ambition, whistles one whenever the occasion presents itself, and then, supported by followers less ambitious, though fully as daring as himself, he sets out upon his self-imposed mission of freeing his country. It is a significant fact that in Mexico every man in office is regarded as an enemy to his country by those who are not in office. Reverse the situation, and place the outs in and the ins out, and the chances are that many of those who now occupy lofty places and declaim patriotism in the most tropical vein would, on the first opportunity, issue a pronunciamento, take sides with "God and liberty," and leave patriotism to take care of itself. And yet, may we not ask, are the Mexicans to be blamed for these strange and interesting features of their character? May not the peculiar character of the country have something to do with these peculiar characteristics of the people? Have climatic influences no effect? They may. Of late, however, we have had a lull; the revolutionary market is dull, and the Huertases, Cadenas, Rochas and Aguirres are quiet. Yet Mexico is not without its disturbances. The volcano of Ceboruco is again in action. This eruption, which fortunately bodes less harm to the State than a corporal's guard of pronouncers, attracts the attention of the government—for scientific purposes, no doubt; yet we cannot lose sight of the fact that investigation as to the causes of eruptions, whether they result from fiery mountains or fiery leaders, are matters of considerable importance, not only to the Mexicans themselves but to the world at large. In the eruption of Mount Ceboruco President Juárez learns of a rising which defies his power.

The Public Debt Statement.

It will be seen by the monthly statement of the public debt published to-day that the coffers of the Secretary of the Treasury continue full, and that the income far exceeds the expenditures. There is in the Treasury over a hundred and six millions in gold and upwards of fourteen millions in currency. Against the gold there are certificates of deposit out to the amount of more than thirty-five millions. The surplus cash, then, which the government has actually on hand, after deducting the amount of these gold certificates, is over seventy-one millions in gold and fourteen millions and upwards in currency. Reckoned all in currency the sum would be nearly a hundred millions. Something like this amount, and sometimes more than that, has been lying all the time as dead capital in the Treasury. There is consequently a loss of about six millions a year in interest by this useless hoarding. There is no reason why the money should not be used in buying up the interest-bearing debt and thus save six millions a year. If the Treasury were empty now there would be a surplus at the end of the month, and this would continue to increase. The flourishing condition of the Treasury and prosperity of the country are seen in the large and continual decrease of the debt from month to month. During the month just ended the debt decreased over fourteen millions, and for the three months since the 1st of March more than thirty-one millions. Well may the credit of the United States rise both at home and abroad. No nation in the world has such resources or such a prospect of liquidating its debt within a reasonable time. The expenditures are still much too large, and if Congress would reduce these there would be a large margin for removing taxes and lightening the burdens of the people. A plethoric Treasury only leads to extravagance and corruption.

HE REPRESENTS HIS CONSTITUENT.—Apropos to the election in South Carolina, in which Mr. Whittemore is probably the successful candidate to Congress, the leading republican organ gives, in a penitent spirit, a glimpse of the political condition that results from the great philanthropic reform of putting the nigger in the white man's place as the controlling political power. Whittemore, it is conceded, is a scoundrel, and of the meanest possible type. His taking a bribe in Congress is shown to be not merely in his usual way, but rather above his usual way in point of dignity and fair dealing. Even his defence—that he applied the money to charitable purposes—turns out to be a common defence with him, and he has made it in cases of knavery on so small a sum as seventy-five cents. Yet this fellow must go to Congress, and there is no help for it—all because, knave as he is, he is popular with the negroes, who are too obtuse, morally, to conceive of these points of character as objections. These are the voters, who, in the new republic, are the successors of the white men of South Carolina; and for a constituency of such voters Whittemore is certainly a proper representative.

DIAMOND EXPERTS.—The ruse by which two or three thieves converted a room in the St. Nicholas Hotel into a robbers' den or trap into which they decoyed to plunder him a man with a name so suggestive of shrewdness as Joseph E. Isaacs is only another illustration of what is possible in great cities. Hotel keepers, of course, cannot prevent such a use of their rooms if the thieves are adroit, and the invitation to a diamond broker to visit a hotel and buy diamonds of a newly arrived foreigner is one sufficiently in the way of that trade not to excite suspicion. So the case was well laid out on the part of the rogues and Mr. Isaacs stumbled; yet wistful he contrived very well to have only two hundred dollars about him in ready money on a trip to purchase twelve thousand dollars' worth of stones.

Congress—The Franking Privilege—The Hawaiian Treaty and the Income Tax.

The Senate consumed most of the time yesterday in considering the bill to change the judicial circuits, which was finally passed. During the discussion the bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as a special order, but, on motion of Mr. Trumbull, it was laid aside, and the Funding bill was given preference over it. The Senate evidently intend to kill the bill to abolish the franking privilege, either by amending it out of shape or postponing it indefinitely. What we object to especially is the unseemly way in which they go about it. They parade it too much before the public, with the apparent intention of leading the people to believe that they would like to pass it, when the public is already fully convinced, beyond all cavil, that there is nothing further from the intention of the Senate. This unnecessary parade of a condemned victim is therefore an insult to the intelligence of the people. It would be in better taste to smother the bill quietly in committee, and then the people might forget all about it. An executive session was held in the afternoon, at which the proposed reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands was rejected. In view of the increasing importance of our commercial relations with the islands of the Pacific, and the probable early establishment of telegraphic communication with Hawaii, it is to be regretted that the reciprocity treaty was defeated. There is one thing developed by the discussion upon it, however, which should give us a grain of comfort. Mr. Sumner, who, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and by reason of his "rhetorical ponderosity" is the big gun on treaties, expended all his eloquence in favor of it in vain, and we may therefore hope that the eloquence he proposes to expend in opposition to the ratification of the treaty with St. Domingo will be as ineffectual.

In the House the bill to reduce the internal taxes was further considered. In the course of the discussion Mr. Schenck said it was the intention of the committee to do away with the whole system of spies and informers, and Mr. Sargent stated that a reduction in the present customs duties of ten per cent and on the present internal taxes of fifteen per cent would yield a surplus outside of all expenses of twenty-two millions four hundred thousand dollars a year, even with the income tax and all special taxes abolished. A long and interesting debate ensued on the proposition to continue the income tax, and it will be further discussed to-day. The tenor of the speeches from the most able members so far is against continuing the tax, and it is probable that it will be rejected. Outside of the considerations of its injustice and oppressiveness it is the species of tax most obnoxious to a free people and most directly opposed to the spirit of free institutions, and Mr. Schenck, who stated that his committee intended to wipe out the whole system of spies and informers, would show himself consistent with that spirit if he would also aim to wipe out a system such as the income tax, which is almost exclusively based on the information gleaned from espionage.

Lola Montez.

The memory of a very remarkable and certainly not undistinguished woman, who many years ago attracted the attention of a fair portion of the whole world as an actress, a lecturer and a diplomatist, is about to be revived in a lecture to be delivered at Steinway Hall this evening by the daughter of the famous Lola Montez. While the remains of the Countess of Landsfeldt repose in Greenwood Cemetery, with the green sward, a few bright flowers and an unpretending monument (raised by friendly hands above them), the story of her life is to be told to-night with all the affection with which a daughter can embellish it, and no doubt will be rendered peculiarly interesting by many facts in the career of the well known actress, whose whole character and inner life have probably never been thoroughly understood. Lola Montez, as we know, made a little episode in the history of Bavaria during the democratic conflict between the King and the people. This was her first entrance into public life. It was then that people began to know her. Her subsequent career as an actress is familiar to everybody. She travelled pretty much over the entire globe. From St. Petersburg to Australia and California her artistic wanderings extended. Her latest efforts were in this city, and here she died. It will be interesting to hear from the lips of her daughter, Editha Gilbert Montez, a lecture on "the writings of her distinguished mother," which is to be given this evening. It will refresh the memory of poor Lola Montez—a wail of genius that the waters of life tossed about somewhat roughly.

FOLLOWING A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The new City Chamberlain, Senator John J. Bradley, we are happy to see, is following in the footsteps of his worthy predecessor, Peter B. Sweeney, in the matter of depositing in the county treasury the interest on the public deposits. The first of all our City Chamberlains who took this acceptable plum out of his own pocket and gave it honestly—and let us say magnanimously—to the people was Peter B. Sweeney. His successor, Mr. Bradley, it seems, is not to be outdone in public honesty. He has paid to the County Treasurer interest on deposits for the month of April \$6,353 54, and for the month of May the large sum of \$13,462 72, making a handsome total of \$19,816. We applaud and congratulate Chamberlain Bradley for following so bright an example. In these days of vacillating virtue and indirect corruption the people will not forget the men who are brave and earnest enough to be honest.

ANOTHER SPECTACULAR ACCIDENT.—It seems, on the principle that "misfortunes come not single spies, but in battalions," that accidents of a class come in groups—that one, as it were, precipitates another, like a row of bricks. We had a few days ago the attack of the lions on Minnie Wells, and now comes from Washington the report that Harry Leslie, who is known for his daring feats in walking the tight rope at Niagara and at High Bridge, and on a trapeze suspended under a balloon at Jones' Wood, has fallen from a tight rope thirty feet and injured himself so seriously that it is probable he will die.

Puritanism and Pudding at the Hub.

One of the Boston courts has been for some time, until recently, engaged in the trial of a suit in which the plaintiff was a fashionable dressmaker and the defendant one of the mushroom aristocracy of the Hub. The sum at issue was less than two thousand dollars, charged for dresses and robes made up for defendant's wife. The work covered a considerable space of time. Now, the Simon Pure aristocracy of the Old World would consider this charge a mere bagatelle in the way of disbursements for laces, silks, satins, furbelows, trimmings, waists, bosoms, busts, bones and paddings for a lady of the haut ton for even the beginning of a fashionable season. And, remembering the lavish expenditures during the gay and festive reign of our own King Petoletum of glorious memory, two thousand dollars wouldn't purchase a jewelled bodkin to confine the tresses of one of the *élite* of the royal line of peerless princesses of Petrolia. How mean it appears, then, for one of the would-be aristocracy of to-day to grumble about paying this pretty little milliner's or dressmaker's bill. It is unsociety-like, and decidedly picaresque. But the fact is the glory of the olden aristocracy of New England is fast passing away; but one pure light remains—the venerable and honorable Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis still lives to adorn and mellow the fading sunset of Boston's ancient aristocratic prestige. When she departs—and may that sad day be far, far hence—there will be nothing left of the grand old New England régime—the cream of the early republican courts of Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe—and all the tone, refinement and aplomb of New England's polite society will be vested in the calico and codfish aristocracy, in shoddy and snobbery. The case just on trial is a case in point. The suitor for pay for the suits in question has been non-suited, and the poor-rich *modiste* is minus her two thousand dollars for the present.

The moral of all this is twofold. It warns fashionable dressmakers to ascertain who they are dealing with when "price is declared to be no object," and it warns miserly husbands, who would have their wives appear in gorgeous array in the society they aspire to move in, and yet are too mean to foot the bills, that there are other ways of breaking a good woman's heart than by tight lacing, and one is by keeping too tight a purse string when once she is allowed to sail before the prosperous gales upon the fascinating sea of fashion. A little fashion, like learning, is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not the bewildering stream. That rendering will do for the recent case of Puritanism and pudding at the Hub.

Commencement of Quarantine.

Yesterday the important order of the Health Officer of the Port quarantining all vessels from ports in the West Indies, Spanish Main, west coast of Africa and others where cholera or yellow fever exists, went into effect, and they will hereafter be boarded and examined in the lower bay. There are hopes, based upon the known skill and fidelity to duty of Dr. Carnochan, that our city will be free from loathsome and contagious diseases during the summer, at least as far as the proper administration of Quarantine affairs will tend to that result.

Dr. Carnochan and his deputies have devoted the greater portion of their time recently to the careful inspection of the various departments connected with their responsible positions. Days have been passed in the personal examination of the hospitals in the lower bay, resulting in improvements in their arrangements calculated to make the sick and weary foreigner as comfortable as circumstances will permit. But little is known by the public of the exacting and onerous duties that fall to the lot of the Health Officer of the Port and his deputies. Yet they may be imagined when one reflects that upon an average seven or eight thousand immigrants are landed here weekly, all of whom come under the personal observation of the Quarantine officials. By many of these strangers disease is contracted upon the ocean, and only by the faithful discharge of sworn duties can this city be protected from devastating epidemics. This is fully intended to be done by Dr. Carnochan, and, consequently, he has taken the initiative in the right direction to make the Quarantine of this harbor a model for all others in the world, with none but skillful and honorable men among its employees. Heretofore too much reliance has been placed in the sagacity of subordinates; yet while they are of the greatest value in their places they cannot feel the same responsibility as the Health Officer, to whom the public look for and demand protection. That Dr. Carnochan, practically as well as nominally, will be at the head of his office, none that know him will for a moment doubt. This assurance is hardly necessary, but it cannot be otherwise than well timed, and the million inhabitants of the metropolis will rejoice as we do in view of the important fact.

A CONCESSION TO PROTECTION.—It is reported that Mr. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, will "not be reappointed" upon the approaching expiration of his term of office. This will be a concession to the tariff shriekers that we shall be sorry to see. Mr. Wells is a thoroughly competent man in the sphere in which his duties lie, and is one of the small number of persons in office who can give to all the dryness of tax tables the attraction of a scientific study. We do not believe the government will readily supply his place with a man equally fit for it. He has told us many truths of our financial condition—truths not always palatable, and least of all palatable to the protectionists. And it is no doubt because of the passionate and furious assaults of these persons on the man whose straightforward statements are sometimes damaging to their pretty theories that he is to have the go-by.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL is, we are told, about to be affianced. To whom? This among the princesses of Europe will be the question of the hour. The young man is not likely to experience his father's difficulties in seeking a wife of royal blood. The star of Josephine is still in the ascendant, and there are some people who think that royal blood is fatal to the Bonapartes. Meanwhile the question is, Who is who?

Mob Rule in Brooklyn.

We have seldom seen so plain and offensive an assertion of mob power as appears in the reported visit of a political committee to certain persons in office in Brooklyn. It appears that the Commissioners of Police in Brooklyn and the Water Commissioners also, while they are democrats and recognize their relations with the democracy, are not blind democrats, and can conceive that they have a duty to discharge toward the whole people. They have, therefore, in regard to the appointment of their subordinates, been more regardless of efficiency than of political opinion, and this has especially displeased the intolerant mob of place seekers who hurrah for democracy wherever it wins, and, of course, wait all the places, whether they are fit for them or not. So a committee of these worthies waited upon several heads of administrative departments to deliberately demand persecution for political opinion in the land where every man is supposed to be free to think and vote as he pleases. They required that every person not a democrat should be dismissed from place. Some of the gentlemen, especially Mayor Kalbfleisch, indignantly repudiated this dictation; but we are sorry to see that others seemed to assent that there was some shadow of right and propriety in so gross an outrage.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WALLACK'S"—Love's five act play of "Love's Sacrifice" was given here last night to a large audience. The play is calculated to bring forth the dramatic ability of those to whom the parts of Matthew Blom, Paul Lafont and Margaret Elmore are entrusted, and these characters found good exponents in the persons of J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher and Miss Madeline Henriques. Trying as is the character of Margaret Elmore, Miss Henriques played with much vigor and a rare appreciation of her part. The other parts were played by J. W. Wallack, Elmore, or similar parts, is a treat only counterbalanced by the regret that he will not in playing roles which most legitimately fall to juvenile actors. His acting last night was finished and held a fond recollection in the minds of those who saw him. The play was well acted, and the characters were well played. The play was well acted, and the characters were well played. The play was well acted, and the characters were well played.

"KIDLO"—MISS MARGARET BENEVOLENT. "The Pretty Horsebreaker" and "The Forty Thieves" were given at the latter's benefit last night before a fairly filled house. As the merits and person of the company have been fully discussed before it is only necessary here to say that both pieces were played with their wonted spirit and vivacity, and that the *beneficent* was the recipient of applause and bouquets. The play was well acted, and the characters were well played. The play was well acted, and the characters were well played.

On Saturday night Mr. L. F. Harrison, the well known business manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, has a benefit, and on Monday Mr. James Roberts, one of the best scenic artists in the city, will also have a benefit. The success of the past season has been due, and his stage setting of Mr. Day's beautiful play, "The Forty Thieves," has been a great success. Dan Bryant's benefit comes off to-night at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Theodore Tilton opens his summer season at Wallack's on Monday, with Brougham's drama, "The Red Light." The theatre will have a matinee of "The Corsican Brothers" takes place at the French theatre on Saturday, and in the evening Mr. Peckler and Miss Leclercq close their engagement with "The Lady of Lyons." The Pampa-Rosa English Opera Company give the last performance of their season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday night. The company, best of their extensive repertoire, will be presented on the occasion.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.—Major General Sir F. E. Chapman, K. C. B., R. E., Governor General of Bermuda; Captain Chapman and Lieutenant Curling, A. D. C. of the Royal Navy, and John M. Douglas, President of the Illinois Central Railroad, are at the Brevoort House.

Monsieur Place, Consul General of France; Dr. R. S. Strong, of Liverpool; Mr. Washburn, of Minnesota, and Captain Macaulay, of the steamer China, are at the New York Hotel.

E. C. Bandfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Charles A. Lovett, of Hong Kong; Ex-Governor Bullock, of Massachusetts; Colonel W. L. Hunt, of St. Louis; Professor J. Woodrow, of South Carolina, and M. P. Demas, of Maryland, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel E. Baker and J. W. Williams, of the United States Army; Rev. P. H. Hooley, of St. Louis; Rev. James Haggerty and Rev. M. D. Buckley, of Cork, Ireland; State Senator Cheesbrough, of New York; Dr. Storey, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. W. Rice, of Providence, R. I., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Professor S. W. Johnson, of New Haven, is at the Irving House.

Commander E. Simpson, of the United States Navy; Captain W. Boutell, of England; George Innis, of Poughkeepsie; Rev. A. Young, of New York, and George E. Lincoln, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

Charles P. Peabody, of Boston, and H. D. Barto, of Trumansburg, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Alfred Ely, of Rochester; James Carlsie and W. Black, of London, are at the Coleman House.

Frank King, of Virginia, and John Satterlee, of California, are at the Hoffman House.

Prominent Departures.

General Negley, for Washington; Judge Nelson, for Poughkeepsie; Judge Allen, for Albany; Jacob Hoffman, for St. Louis; Judge A. White, for Albany; Colonel S. E. Smith and Dr. Euckhauser, for Boston, and Colonel S. Taylor, for Washington.

Governor Hoffman left town to-day to visit Clinton Prison.

TESTING THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Since the occurrence of the late break while testing the road's capability of bearing a transverse strain on the columns and spans of the Greenwich street elevated railroad numerous other experiments of a similar nature have within a few days been successfully made. The company, wishing to ascertain the bearing capacity of the rails, yesterday morning freighted a car weighing 10,000 pounds with 20,172 pounds of pig iron, and ran it over the elevated section to Twenty-ninth street. The total weight of the car and load was 30,172 tons. The iron was at the request of the city, and was placed on the car by city weigher, and the car by William H. Paddock, superintendent of the Elevated Railway Company, and certificates bearing the above-mentioned facts were given. The rates of speed varied from two to fifteen miles per hour, and no more "weak spots" have been discovered.